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WHILE IT IS THE FULL INTENTION OF THE EDITORS TO ALLOW THE LARGEST LIBERTY TO CONTRIBUTE, IT MUST BE DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD THAT WE DO NOT THEREBY ENDORSE THEIR OPINIONS, OR ARE IN ANY SENSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEM.

NEWS ITEMS, NOTICES AND REPORTS MUST BE SENT TO THE OFFICE NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY EVENING OF EACH WEEK, IF THEY ARE TO APPEAR IN THE CURRENT NUMBER.

TRANSIENT NOTICES, FIFTY CENTS FOR EIGHT LINES, EACH INSERTION. FOR LARGER SPACE AND PERMANENT RATES, APPLY AS ABOVE.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES G. BLAINE, OF MAINE.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN A. LOGAN, OF ILLINOIS.

The National Anniversary.

That nations have a period of youth, manhood, and decay is an accepted axiom of the philosophy of history. The monuments of Egypt, the ruins of Nineveh and Babylon, the sculptures and fragments of Greece and Rome tell the same story of national life and national decay. Upon our own continent the remains of the Aztecs in Arizona and New Mexico, and the more recently discovered ruins in Central America are evidences of the former existence of people whose very names are forgotten. The recurrence of another anniversary of National Independence suggests the enquiry whether this, too, shall be our fate. Is there for nations no fountain of perpetual youth by which they may live on unceasingly? Or is the law of life and death a fixed fact, to be dreaded, yet accepted with all its unhappy consequences?

National life has its heroic period, during which the foundations of future prosperity are laid amid anxiety, toil and suffering. Following this is the day of healthy and vigorous growth. With wealth and power enters in extravagance, passion, lust, to be succeeded in time by oppression, misrule, weakness, cowardice and decay. The permanence of national life must depend upon purity of character, energy, self control, courage, prudence.

More than a hundred years have passed since the brave men who gathered in the old Hall in Philadelphia, affixed their signatures to the Declaration of Independence. It was with them an act of sublime courage and faith in the ultimate triumph of right principle. When the President, John Hancock, remarked to those about him, "We must all hang together," Franklin laconically replied, "Yes, or we shall hang separately." Before them they saw the dread spectre of war, with its terrible trials of privation, suffering and death. Amidst the throes of a revolution the nation was born. Clear heads and brave hearts watched its infancy, and in due time the Republic was launched upon the stormy waters of national life. Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Adams, Henry, Franklin; these were the heroes of the hour. Since their day there have been many times of trial, much suffering, much disappointment; yet withal much prosperity and triumph. Three times has war invaded our land. In its iron grip the nation has struggled for life; and in her hour of deepest anguish the God of Battles has heard her prayer. From a nation of three millions we have grown to one of more than fifty millions. The thirteen States have become thirty-eight. The telegraph and the railroads have bound the nation together. We have in place of poverty, wealth, power in place of weakness, liberty in place of slavery.

The infant nation has grown to a brave and stalwart manhood. Disciplined by suffering and trial, she stands in the majesty of a conscious strength and importance among the nations of the earth. With many virtues she has some faults; the future is full of opportunities and dangers. To what great work shall she address herself? Selfishness, corruption, dishonesty, threaten her life. Unscrupulousness would rob her of liberty. In some quarters, the sacredness of the ballot is defiled; in others, false theories of morality oppose the laws. Some would place the Goddess of Liberty in a treadmill for the grinding out of gold, others would make her the careless dispenser of pap or patronage; but above all and beyond all the noble character of the nation stands forth brave, energetic, patient, magnanimous.

No man can read the future. When James Buchanan entered his term of service he congratulated the nation upon the peace which reigned throughout her borders; when he retired he had raised his hor-

rid front, and in a little more than six weeks civil war was upon us. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

The nation's safety is in reliance upon God, and the sagacity of her leaders. To the Republic it has long been a reproach that her rulers were chosen from men of inferior rank. While England numbered in the line of her Prime Ministers such men as the Pitts, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston, Lord Beaconsfield, and Gladstone, America could not hope to elect her giants of debate—her statesmen like Webster, Clay and Calhoun—must be content with inferior honors. Shame to the Republic, which hesitates to place responsible powers in the hands best fitted to wield it! Shame to the timidity which dare not face the world in the defence of a just measure of national dignity and honor; which will not lend at least its encouragement to the weak and oppressed; which dare not enforce measures of protection for its own citizens abroad and its labor at home!

In our hour of pride as the bells ring out the glad tidings of liberty established, and as the cannons roar we may well remember the history of the past and resolve to maintain that which has been committed to our hands, that the name of the greatest Republic the sun ever shone upon may be to all time the symbol of virtue, honor and of truth.

Build Houses.

The demand for houses of moderate size still continues, and although an unusual number of such houses were erected in Bloomfield last year, this is a demand which increases in proportion to the effort made to meet it. We are informed that the three new houses now in course of construction on the east side of State street were engaged before a pick was driven into the ground, and we are acquainted with several gentlemen who are willing to agree to take new houses next year if the land owners will build them.

In times like these when Government bonds at three per cent. sell for par, and it is very difficult to invest money safely, we cannot understand the reluctance which many feel to spend money in the improvement of real estate which now produces nothing.

If capitalists will not engage in this business we think it would be well to organize a building loan society in town, and thus aid men of moderate means to secure houses for themselves.

The Other Side.

Not all complaints are founded on just cause. To have found something out of order is not necessarily to have discovered the remedy. Nor is it always sufficient to have resolved that some honorable body be requested to right the wrong. We are led to these remarks from the tendency displayed in many quarters to hold the Town Committee responsible for the ill condition of roads and sidewalks, and the failure of gas lamps. The laying of water pipes must necessarily disturb the roads, and leave heaps of debris standing for some time near the walks. The dirt will not immediately sink back to its place, and naught but kind nature can send the rain which will restore the normal condition of things. Filling the holes will find place for all the surplus dirt left in the streets.

Nor are Town Committees omnipotent. The wealth of Croesus is not at their disposal; and they may not exercise more power, nor spend more money than is given them. For instance there has not been any money voted for sidewalks—how then can they repair them? It is true they may build them but only on condition that the parties on the street agree to pay one-half the cost. As to filling holes and stopping leaks the party that "squeals" is the guilty man, and had best hire a cart and do his own filling without resorting to shoulder off his duty upon the nearest Committeeman. The Gas Works belong to a private corporation. The town can only protest against neglect and refuse to pay; the company must right the wrong or suffer the loss of custom. Nor may the Committee at any time put in a lamp or lay a pipe. Once a year, about the first of October, they sign a contract and order an assessment; thereafter they must patiently wait for a year to pass before changing its terms.

We make these explanations not in a spirit of captiousness, but in a measure of justice, and to afford a glimpse at that other side, which we all need occasionally to look upon.

Woolsey on Blaine.

We give below the answer which Ex-President Woolsey sent to the New York Independent, which addressed a note to him requesting his views upon the nomination of Mr. Blaine.

President Woolsey was one of those gentlemen who did not favor the nomination of Blaine, and who have been quoted as being in full sympathy with Mr. Curtis and his fellow-bolters, who are now trying to bully the Democratic party into nominating Gov. Cleveland. President Woolsey says:

Mr. Blaine was not my choice, and I regret that he was nominated at Chicago. But I intend to vote for the electoral ticket of the party in his favor, although I don't feel entire confidence in his wisdom or discretion or the soundness of his political principles. And my reason for so doing reduces itself to a choice of the least of two evils. If his most intelligent and conscientious Republicans vote for him, there will be some check on him and on an administration which he should select, and which might agree with him in any radical movements; but if they should drop away from him

and refuse to support his nomination the field would be either left to a party on which small reliance would be placed, or a permanent division be caused in the Republican Party which would in the end destroy it. Not being ready for such results, I remain where the nomination found me, with the same want of confidence in him in respect of prudence, and other qualities necessary to a statesman and chief-magistrate, which not a few now feel.

The estimate of Mr. Blaine above expressed is not the one formed of him by the editors of this paper, and we are happy to believe that he will disappoint the fears of President Woolsey and of gentlemen who, like him, now feel a want of confidence in Mr. Blaine's prudence, and other qualities necessary to a statesman, but we print them in order to invite a comparison between the conservative and patriotic reasons which Dr. Woolsey gives for supporting the Republican electoral ticket, and the spiteful malice of Mr. Geo. Wm. Curtis and the faction which he represents, and whose mouthpiece he is.

If a man's Republicanism is of that sort that he feels impelled to abandon all the associations of a twenty years' struggle for freedom and liberty so soon as a nomination is made which does not command his hearty approval, we must look upon him with suspicion and alarm. Such a man is a stranger to the whole theory upon which men unite to accomplish great public results. He is with you to-day and against you to-morrow. For, while his path may cross yours, and thus produce contact and association, his way is not the one you pursue.

If the Independents only possessed a little more cohesion among themselves, they might form a permanent organization, and forever skirmish on the outside lines of every closely contested election; but the one thing which they have in common, their desertion of their friends, is not a substantial basis of union. One who has been faithless will not find it easy to put faith in others, and the time of their final dissolution could not be long postponed.

But the chief source of satisfaction arises from the fact that the sober conscientious rank and file of the party not only are satisfied but are enthusiastic for Blaine and Logan. They feel that our candidates are of and from the people. That no party machinery was employed for their nomination, but that the demand for Blaine was irresistible and was promptly met.

The torrent of the Ohio river which, last winter, burst all bounds and swept all before it on its way to the sea, was not more restless than the uprising for Mr. Blaine, which, starting in the Rocky Mountains, grew in volume and in force until, sweeping past the Ohio and the Alleghanies, it met the same spirit in Pennsylvania and New York, and made him the candidate of the people from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Such a nomination cannot be defeated at the polls.

Township Police.

The following law should interest our citizens to the extent of calling a public meeting and authorizing the committee to employ police for our town. As the tax levy has not yet been made it is time to include it in this year.

CHAPTER XVII.

A Supplement to the act entitled "An act to authorize townships to employ police," approved February twentieth, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the first section of the said act shall be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: [To be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the inhabitants of any township in this State, at their annual meeting, or at any other meeting or meetings to be duly called and held for the purpose, to vote by ballot to authorize the employment, by the township committee, of one or more police officers for said township, and to fix and determine the amount to be expended for the services of such police officer or officers, who shall possess and have all the powers of constables, within the limits of the township, for the purpose of preserving the peace and enforcing the ordinances of the township, and who shall be and are authorized and empowered, upon view and without warrant, to apprehend and arrest any and all person or persons committing any breach or breaches of the peace within said limits, and any and all disorderly person or persons, and to bring said person or persons before any justice of the peace in said township, to be dealt with according to law.] 2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 14, 1884.

Institute of Christian Philosophy.

SUMMER SCHOOLS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY.

I. KEY EAST, NEW JERSEY.

Tuesday, 15th.—Jesse B. Thomas, D.D., Brooklyn: "Genesis, Scriptural and Extra Scriptural."

Wednesday, 16th.—Noah K. Davis, L.L.D., Professor in the University of Virginia: "Am I Free?"

Thursday, 17th.—Anniversary of the Institute of Philosophy: Annual Address by the President, Rev. Dr. Deems.

Friday, 18th.—Baboo Ram Chandra Bose, Lucknow, India: "Hindoo and Christian Philosophy Contrasted."

Saturday, 19th.—W. K. Pendleton, L.L.D., President of Bethany College, Virginia: "Political Atheism."

Key-East is situated on the Atlantic Ocean, one mile below Ocean Grove and opposite Ocean Beach. It is reached from Philadelphia and New York by rail. There are ample accommodations. Special arrangements will be made with members of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy and those who specially come to attend the Sunday School. Address E. G. Harrison, Manager, Key-East, Neptune City P. O., N. J.

II. RICHFIELD SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

August, 1884.

Wednesday, 20th.—Francis L. Patton, D.D., L.L.D., Professor Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.: "Doubt."

Thursday, 21st.—Wilbur F. Tillet, A.M., Professor Vanderbilt University: "The Concessions of the Unregenerate World."

Friday, 22nd.—Herrick Johnson, D.D.,

Professor Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill.: "Philosophical Topics and the Fulfillment."

Saturday, 23d.—Rev. Bishop Samuel Smith Harris, Michigan: "Capital and Labor."

Monday, 25th.—Charles F. Deems, L.L.D., President of the Institute: "The Annual Address."

Tuesday, 26th.—W. Kirkus, L.L.B., Editor of the Literary Churchman: "The Ethics of Ethics."

Wednesday, 27th.—Rev. Bishop Randolph S. Foster, Boston, Mass.: "Mind the Primal Cause."

Thursday, 28th.—Willis J. Beecher, D.D., Professor Theological Seminary, Auburn, N. Y.: "Historical versus Critical Evidence."

Richfield Springs is a place well known as a favorite summer resort. It is reached by rail from Utica on the New York Central Railroad. For information and special terms to those attending the summer school, address Mr. Uriah Welch, New American Hotel, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

For any information in regard to the American Institute of Christian Philosophy, its monthly meetings, its winter courses, etc., address Mr. Charles M. Davis, Secretary, 4 Winthrop Place, New York City.

After delivery, these lectures will appear in *Christian Thought*, published by E. B. Treat, 757 Broadway.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.

Lundborg's Perfume, Marcella Nid Rose.

Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.

Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

Time Tables.

Carefully corrected up to date.

DEL., LACK & WESTERN RAILROAD.

Barclay and Christopher Street Ferries.

TO NEW YORK.

Leave Montclair—6:03, 7:15, 7:55, 8:28*, 9:15, 10:35, 11:35 a.m. 12:50, 1:40, 3:30, 4:45, 5:25, 6:10, 6:57, 8:15, 9:40, 11:05 p.m. 12:20 a.m.

Leave Glen Ridge—6:06, 7:17, 7:57, 8:30, 9:17, 10:37, 11:37 a.m. 12:53, 1:43, 3:32, 4:47, 5:27, 6:13, 7:00, 8:18, 9:43, 11:08 p.m. 12:23 a.m.

Leave Bloomfield—6:08, 7:19, 7:59, 8:32*, 9:19, 10:39, 11:39 a.m. 12:56, 1:45, 3:35, 4:49, 5:29, 6:15, 7:05, 8:20, 9:45, 11:10 p.m. 12:25 a.m.

Arrive Newark—6:23, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:50, 11:50 a.m. 1:08, 1:58, 3:47, 5:00, 5:40, 6:38, 7:26, 8:37, 10:08, 11:22 p.m. 12:34 a.m.

Arrive New York—6:50, 8:00, 8:40, 9:10, 10:00, 11:20 a.m. 12:30, 1:40, 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, 9:10, 10:40, 11:55 p.m.

FROM NEW YORK.

Leave New York—6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:30, 10:30, 11:20 a.m. 12:40, 2:10, 3:40, 4:20*, 4:50, 6:30, 6:20, 7:10, 8:30, 10:00, 11:15 p.m.

Leave Newark—6:40, 7:15, 7:55, 8:43, 10:03, 11:03, 11:53 a.m. 1:13, 2:44, 4:13, 5:26, 6:03, 6:53, 7:48, 9:03, 10:38, 11:53 p.m.

Arrive Bloomfield—6:51, 7:26, 8:06, 8:55, 10:15, 11:15 a.m. 12:05, 1:24, 2:55, 4:24, 5:04, 6:57, 6:15, 7:05, 8:00, 9:14, 10:50 p.m. 12:04 a.m. Arrive at Glen Ridge 2 minutes later.

* Indicates that train does not stop at Newark.

NEW YORK AND GREENWOOD LAKE R.R. Chambers and 23d Street Ferries, New York.

TO NEW YORK.

Leave Upper Montclair—6:28, 6:57, 7:49, 8:48, 10:47 a.m. 12:26, 4:45, 5:16, 6:50, 8:58 p.m.

Leave Montclair—6:33, 7:02, 7:55, 8:53, 10:52 a.m. 1:34, 4:50, 5:28, 6:55, 8:10, 9:03 p.m.

Leave Bloomfield—6:38, 7:06, 7:59, 8:57, 10:56, a.m. 1:40, 4:54, 5:31, 6:58, 8:10, 9:03 p.m.

Arrive New York—6:55, 7:25, 8:40, 9:40, 11:40 a.m. 1:25, 5:40, 6:10, 7:55, 10:55 p.m.

Sunday trains from Montclair at 8:04 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

FROM NEW YORK.

Leave New York—6:00, 8:30, 12:00 a.m. 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:20, 8:00 p.m. Leaves 23d Street 15 minutes earlier.

Arrive Bloomfield—6:49, 9:21 a.m. 12:43, 4:19, 5:24, 6:20, 7:05, 8:39 p.m.

Arrive Montclair—7:09, 9:25 a.m. 12:49, 4:29, 5:29, 6:20, 7:11, 8:46 p.m.

Arrive Upper Montclair—7:06, 9:29 a.m. 12:53, 4:28, 5:39, 6:31, 7:16, 8:50 p.m.

Also a Saturday train from New York at 12 m., for the accommodation of theatre goers, arriving at Montclair at 12:52 a.m.

Sunday trains from New York at 8:45 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.

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We do not intend to carry over any of this season's stock, and have put all Summer Necessities at prices that will secure that result.

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